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THE

SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

AT CANTON,

*For the term ending on the 31st of December, 1837.*

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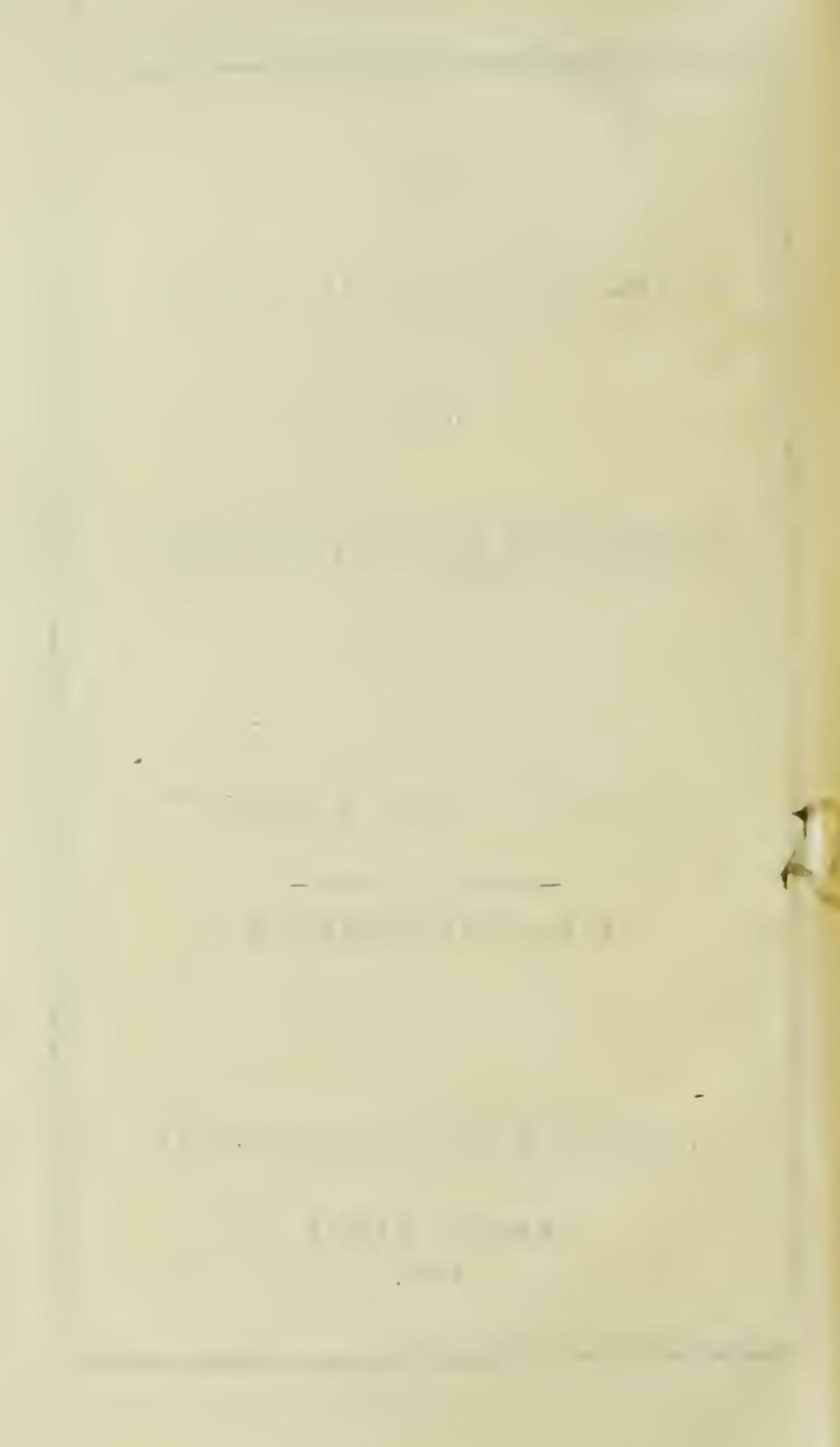
By the Rev. PETER PARKER, M. D.

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*(Republished from the Chinese Repository for January, 1838.)*

**Canton, China:**

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# REPORT OF THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

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TWO YEARS of this institution are now completed. During this period 4575 patients have been received, 1225 of whom have been admitted during the last term. Besides these, a number of old patients have been treated, who had relapses, or new diseases. This report includes the period from the 4th of May to the 31st of December, of which two months were spent in a voyage to Japan, and subsequently illness caused a suspension of the operations of the hospital for another month. It was reopened on the 1st of October, when it appeared, that a considerable number of patients, who had come a long distance, had taken up their residence in the city, and had waited, some a fortnight, and others a month or more, for the opening of the hospital.

The expenses for the current year are \$1,692.24; viz.:

|                                 |           |            |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| For native assistants           | - - - - - | \$341.21   |
| For medicines, instruments, &c. | - - -     | 543.33     |
| For board, fuel, &c.            | - - - - - | 261.80     |
| For repairs                     | - - - - - | 45.90      |
| For rent.                       | - - - - - | 500.00     |
|                                 |           | \$1,692.24 |

N. B. The donations to the hospital are included in the acknowledgments of the contemplated Medical Missionary Society, whose organization, unanticipated causes have delayed.

Diseases presented both during this quarter and since the beginning of the institution; 1st, of the eye; 2d, miscellaneous.

| <i>1st. Diseases of the eye.</i> | *   | †   | Double vision             | - | - | *   | 2   | †  | 2 |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|----|---|
| Amaurosis                        | 33  | 145 | Injury of the eyes        | - | - | 3   | 2   |    |   |
| Acute ophthalmia                 | 74  | 336 | Atrophy                   | - | - |     |     | 62 |   |
| Chronic ophthalmia               | 125 | 380 | Hypertrophy               | - | - | 3   | 17  |    |   |
| Purulent ophthalmia              | 23  | 111 | Hydrops oculi             | - | - |     |     | 2  |   |
| Scrofulous ophthalmia            | 1   | 3   | Complete loss of one eye  | - | - | 110 | 231 |    |   |
| Rheumatic ophthalmia             | 1   | 8   | Loss of both eyes         | - | - | 91  | 199 |    |   |
| Ophthalmmitis                    | 6   | 35  | Mucocele                  | - | - | 4   | 18  |    |   |
| Ophthalmia variola               |     | 29  | Muscæ volitantes          | - | - | 8   | 19  |    |   |
| Choroiditis                      | 3   | 7   | Weak eyes                 | - | - | 5   | 23  |    |   |
| Conjunctivitis                   |     | 40  | Xeroma                    | - | - | 5   | 7   |    |   |
| Granulations                     | 100 | 100 | Malignant ulcer of the    |   |   |     |     |    |   |
| Hordeolum                        |     | 28  | upper lid                 | - | - |     |     | 1  |   |
| Cataract                         | 118 | 382 | Encysted tumor of the     |   |   |     |     |    |   |
| Entropia                         | 215 | 526 | upper lid                 | - | - |     |     | 6  |   |
| Ectropia                         |     | 28  | Tumors from the con-      |   |   |     |     |    |   |
| Trichiasis                       | 16  | 81  | junctioniva               | - | - | 3   | 3   |    |   |
| Pterygium                        | 90  | 271 | Quivering lids            | - | - | 1   | 3   |    |   |
| Panis                            |     | 5   | Adhesion of the conjunc-  |   |   |     |     |    |   |
| Opacity and vascularity          |     |     | tiva to the cornea        |   |   | 1   | 9   |    |   |
| of the cornea                    |     |     | Adhesion of the tarsi     | - | - | 1   | 1   |    |   |
| Ulceration of the cornea         | 10  | 89  | Disease of the carun-     |   |   |     |     |    |   |
| Nebulæ                           | 100 | 271 | cula lachrymalis          | - | - | 6   | 12  |    |   |
| Albugo                           |     | 138 | Fungous haematodes        | - | - | 1   |     |    |   |
| Leucoma                          |     | 4   | Nole me tangere           | - | - | 1   |     |    |   |
| Staphyloma                       | 48  | 177 | 2d, <i>Miscellaneous.</i> |   |   |     |     |    |   |
| Staphyloma sclerotica            | 3   | 15  | Abscess of the ear        | - | - | 1   | 10  |    |   |
| Onyx                             | 3   | 18  | Abscess psoas             | - | - | 1   | 4   |    |   |
| Iritis                           |     | 8   | Abscess of the thigh      | - | - |     | 2   |    |   |
| Ptosis                           |     | 2   | Abscess of the parotid    |   |   |     |     |    |   |
| Lippitudo                        | 60  | 151 | gland                     | - | - |     |     | 2  |   |
| Night blindness                  |     | 2   | Abscess of the arm        | - | - |     |     | 2  |   |
| Day blindness                    |     | 1   | Abscess of the hand       | - | - | 1   | 3   |    |   |
| Synechia anterior                | 24  | 69  | Abscess of the head       | - | - | 4   | 6   |    |   |
| Synechia posterior               |     | 8   | Abscess of the face       | - | - | 2   | 7   |    |   |
| Myosis                           | 15  | 53  | Disease of the lower jaw  | - | - | 2   | 11  |    |   |
| Closed pupil with depo-          |     |     | Luxation of the lower jaw | - | - |     |     | 1  |   |
| sition of lymph                  |     | 3   | Otitis                    | - | - | 1   | 2   |    |   |
| Procidentia iridis               |     | 7   | Otorrhœa                  | - | - | 2   | 24  |    |   |
| Glaucoma                         |     |     | Deficient cerumen         | - | - |     | 9   |    |   |
| Exophthalmia                     |     | 1   | Deposition of cerumen     | - | - | 2   | 8   |    |   |

\* Aggregate for the term.

† Aggregate for the two years.

|                                       |    |   |   |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|---|---|----|
| Malformation of meatus                | 2  | Aphonia                                       | 1 | 1  |
| Imperforate auditory foramen          | 2  | Pneumonia                                     | 1 | 4  |
| Deafness                              | 2  | Ichthyosis                                    | 1 | 5  |
| Nervous affection of the ear          | 20 | hereditary                                    | 2 | 5  |
| Polypus of the ear                    | 8  | Herpes  | 1 | 5  |
| Dropsy                                | 1  | Impetigo                                      | 3 | 5  |
| Ovarian dropsy                        | 3  | Psoriasis                                     | 1 | 1  |
| Cauliflower excrescence of the uterus | 11 | Acne  | 1 | 1  |
| Hydatids of the uterus                | 1  | Burn  | 1 | 1  |
| Scirrhus of the uterus                | 1  | Disease of the antrum                         | 1 | 5  |
| Amenorrhœa                            | 1  | maxillare                                     | 1 | 3  |
| Cancer of the tongue                  | 1  | Diseased guins                                | 1 | 3  |
| Cancer of the breast                  | 3  | Hare lip                                      | 5 | 6  |
| Cancer of the face                    | 1  | Opium mania                                   | 2 | 15 |
| Goitre                                | 5  | Paralysis of the arm                          | 2 | 2  |
| Rauulae                               | 1  | Hydrocephalus                                 | 2 | 2  |
| Enlarged tonsils                      | 1  | Dyspepsia                                     | 3 | 6  |
| Polypi of the nose (benign)           | 1  | Urinary calculus (removed 3)                  | 3 | 7  |
| Polypi of the nose (malignant)        | 7  | Stone in the bladder                          | 2 | 5  |
| Obliteration of nares                 | 2  | Deaf and dumb child                           | 1 | 5  |
| Polypus of the ear                    | 1  | Dumbness                                      | 1 | 7  |
| Hernia inguinal                       | 2  | Hepatitis                                     | 1 | 3  |
| Hernia umbilical                      | 1  | Fungous haematodes                            | 1 | 6  |
| Chronic cystitis                      | 1  | Ulcers  | 3 | 11 |
| Enlargement of the spleen             | 4  | Needle thrust into the body below the sternum | 1 | 1  |
| Abdominal tumors                      | 3  | Needle thrust into a child's hand, &c.        | 1 | 1  |
| Encysted tumors                       | 2  | Double thumb                                  | 3 | 5  |
| Sarcomatous tumors                    | 5  | Aneurism                                      | 2 | 2  |
| Tumors from each ear                  | 5  | Wart filling one nostril                      | 1 | 1  |
| Curvature of the spine                | 6  | Worms (Lumbrici)                              | 2 | 6  |
| Curvature of the ankle                | 1  | Haemoptysis                                   | 1 | 1  |
| Paraphlegia                           | 2  | Rheumatism                                    | 2 | 4  |
| Phynosis (natural)                    | 3  | Arthritis                                     | 5 | 5  |
| Paraphymosis                          | 1  | Hydrops articuli                              | 2 | 5  |
| Fistulæ in ano                        | 6  | Palpitation of the heart                      | 2 | 2  |
| Tinea capitis                         | 1  | Thrush (ulcerated mouth and lips)             | 2 | 2  |
| Serofula                              | 6  | Diabetes melitis                              | 1 | 1  |
| Enlargement of parotid gland          | 13 | Caries of tibia                               | 1 | 1  |
| Asthma                                | 2  | Epilepsy                                      | 2 | 2  |
| Croup                                 | 1  | Elephantiasis                                 | 2 | 4  |
| Bronchitis                            | 1  | Enteritis                                     | 1 | 1  |
| Bronchial flux                        | 1  | Disease of the heart                          | 1 | 1  |
| Plithisis                             | 1  | Distortion of the hand from small-pox         | 1 | 1  |
|                                       | 1  | Whitlow                                       | 2 | 2  |

No. 3320. May 1st. Artificial joint of the forearm. Chay Ahing, aged 27, of Canton. Eleven months ago he fractured the radius and ulna of his right arm. An artificial joint had been formed, which admitted inward motion to an angle of perhaps 60°: it was without pains or tumefaction. On the 27th May, the ends of the fractured bones were grated upon each other for some minutes. The arm was then extended and the bones brought into their proper place, and confined by splints and a roller. The following night the patient complained of much pain, and urged the removal of the splints. They were continued, however, for three days, when, to his great delight, the bones were united and the arm was straight. Short splints were then substituted, leaving the hand and wrist free. These were worn two months more. The man has now a useful right arm.

No. 3362. May 12th. Injury from torture. Aching, a gardener in the vicinity of Canton, was accused by an envious relative to the government, as a smuggler and concealer of stolen goods. Accordingly he was seized, and kept in the city a fortnight, sitting at the door of an officer, as a culprit, and in the mean time was examined by torture, made to kneel on sharp spikes, and beaten upon his face and above his knees and ankles, in a most cruel manner. His foreteeth were knocked out. Twenty persons of his native village coming forward and testifying to his upright character, and offering their own heads if he could be proved guilty, the innocent and industrious poor man was liberated, but not till after he had paid \$300! His ankles and knees were in an ulcerated condition from the previous application of the bamboo. The wounds presently healed, and the man, again well. This case illustrates the baseness of his relative, and the cruelty and injustice of the officers of government.

No. 3488. May 22d. Cartilaginous tumor. Woo Pun, aged 41, a shoemaker of Pwanyu, had been afflicted seventeen years with a large unshapen tumor upon the left side of his neck. It hung pendulous from the submaxillary, extending backwards over the external jugular vein and carotid artery, forwards to the opposite side of the trachea, and downwards to the breast. For the last ten years its growth was rapid, and from its magnitude it had become very cumbersome. It was as large as the man's head, and so hard as not to yield to the pressure of the thumb. Centrally it was diseased, and having been perforated by the escharotics of a Chinese practitioner, it emitted a most offensive discharge. The aperture was half an inch in diameter, and as regular as if formed by a drill. The patient kept it

closed with a stopple, every morning evacuating some ounces of offensive fluid. His constitution had begun to suffer. On the 19th June, assisted by Messrs. Cox, Cullen, and Jardine, the tumor was removed in about five minutes. Several veins of considerable size were divided. In making the inferior horizontal incision, an inch of the integument, above a large superficial artery, was not divided till the dissection of the tumor was nearly completed, and then, by compressing the artery before dividing it, very little blood was lost. The tumor was two feet in circumference, and weighed 7 lbs. The patient scarce uttered a groan. In twenty minutes he was comfortable in bed. This was about 1 o'clock P.M. At 3 o'clock and at 5 o'clock his symptoms appeared favorable; and there was but little oozing of blood. At 9 o'clock he complained of phlegm in his throat, and did not breath so easily as usual, yet made no complaint that the bandage was too taught. His brother was depended upon to watch with him, and to call me, if any change occurred. At 1 o'clock A.M., a servant called; and when I arrived at the hospital the poor man was apparently gasping his last. He was very bloody, and had evidently made a desperate struggle without success to loosen the bandage. The neck was instantly freed of the roller. His pulse was just perceptible; his extremities were already cold; he foamed at the nose, and breathed stertorously, as in apoplexy. His mouth was immediately cleared of phlegm, and his nose of blood; stimulants were applied and also administered internally, and bottles of warm water put to his feet. He soon revived and spoke, and his breathing became easy.

The dressing was loosely applied at first, but the incision being rather horizontal, nearly from ear to ear, the blood that settled upon the lower side, not escaping, acted as a wedge, causing suffocation. Probably the brother fell asleep, and awoke only by the almost dying struggle of the patient. Two or three minutes delay in coming to his relief might have been too late! After reapplying the dressing, he had a comfortable night, and in one month was perfectly recovered. He has repeatedly visited the hospital. His constitution has wonderfully recovered from the inroads of the disease, and he again enjoys excellent health, and evinces unbounded gratitude. He seems to regard the favor received, as conferring on him full liberty to introduce any and all his diseased friends. This is very uniformly the case with such as have received any especial benefit. I know not upon what principle of human nature to explain it, unless it be that of implicit confidence.

No. 3556. May 22d. Scirrous breast. Mo She, aged 48, of Pa-chow, near Whampoa, an artificial flower maker, had been afflicted with a cancerous breast for six years. The diseased gland was about four inches broad, six long, and two or three thick. She had long experienced lancinating pains. There was some enlargement of the veins, and the part nearest the axilla was soft and just ready to burst. The axillary glands were not affected. The patient complained of pains in the region of the kidneys. The tongue was a little foul, and the pulse natural.

On the 21st of June, the breast was removed. The adhesion of the integument to the gland, protracted the operation to twenty minutes, which the patient endured with the fortitude characteristic of her sex. Her husband and son were present, who commanded their feelings remarkably, and spoke cheerfully to their suffering friend. The most painful sensations were caused by dividing the nerves at the base of the gland. Considerable febrile symptoms occurred the following day, but they soon subsided. She rapidly and perfectly recovered, and on the 1st of August was discharged. In October she returned in good health. This is the first instance of the extirpation of the female breast from a Chinese, and few operations could exhibit in a stronger light their confidence in foreign surgery, yet it was submitted to with the utmost cheerfulness, both in this case and another hereafter to be noticed.

No. 3763. June 19th. Ascites. Wang Yuen, aged 23, a weak girl, had had an accumulation of fluid for four years: cause not ascertained. The abdomen was about six feet in circumference. On the 21st of June, in the presence of several medical gentlemen, twelve gallons of fluid were drawn off, weighing sixty catties, equal to eighty pounds avoirdupois. After the water was discharged and the walls of the abdomen collapsed, the liver, stomach, heart, and uterus, were felt distinctly. The ribs and sternum were spread out of their natural position, forming an immense cavity, bounded by the diaphragm and natural integument. This was filled with cotton pledges, and a bandage applied around the thorax and abdomen, which was tightened daily, gradually bringing it to its natural place. It seemed incredible that, with such a bulk and weight, the young woman could walk at all, especially as her feet were as much too small as her body was too large. It required some practice, after its removal, before she could walk comfortably alone. She appeared in health, independent of this immense reservoir of fluid. She experienced no inconvenience from

the operation, and in one week was discharged. Since my return from Japan, she has visited the hospital, and was in fine health. She was so altered that it was necessary to refer to the records of the hospital to identify her. There is no reaccumulation.

No. 3790. June 19th. Sarcomatous tumor. Yang She, aged 20, of Hwayuen, had a tumor pendulous from the chin and larynx. It commenced ten years since, and the last six years had been very cumbersome. The attachment beneath the chin was five inches in circumference. Centrally and horizontally it measured two feet three inches, and vertically three feet two inches. It extended below the umbilicus, but not so as to rest in the lap; consequently its weight was sustained by the attachment, and the patient had to sit constantly in a bracing posture, to prevent its drawing down her head. The natural features were distorted, the cheeks being drawn tense by the weight of the tumor. The muscles on the back of the neck were preternaturally large, having been in constant action. A native practitioner had applied a ligature which remained sufficiently long to produce a permanent circular scar. Probably, while the ligature interrupted the return of the blood in the veins, it did not compress the arteries, nor benumb the nerves: the pain must have been great and the result doubtful, had the destruction of the tumor been effected.

Being in her fifth month, her case was the more critical. It was at this time determined to take a voyage to Japan; but whether she was apprized of this or not, and feared I might not return, she and her friends were urgent to have the tumor removed then, though the objection to it was distinctly stated. Perceiving the confidence of the patient and anxiety of her friends, with the approbation of several medical gentlemen, I complied with her wishes; and on the 21st June, the tumor was removed in 12 seconds, and the patient dressed and in bed in 24 minutes. Two arteries of considerable size required ligatures; the veins upon the lower side were very large, exceeding the natural size of the jugulars; the skin, fasciae, veins, and arteries formed the principal attachment. With the exception of a single point, an inch in diameter, the tumor was as distinct from the surrounding parts, as an egg from its nest.

Seldom has there been less apparent suffering from so serious an operation, as there was manifested by the young woman. The wound healed kindly without any unpleasant symptoms. Her first attempts to walk were awkward, having lost so much 'ballast.' In one week the healing process had far advanced, when, at my departure

from Canton for Japan, Messrs. Cox and Anderson, resident physicians, most obligingly took charge of her and the preceding cases, and such others as were in the hospital, and required attention: they have also continued their assistance on each day for operations, weekly. In seventeen days she was discharged quite well. December 17th, she returned, in excellent health and spirits, bringing her robust little son, two months old. Her features have assumed very much their natural form.

On the 14th October, her grandfather returned to inform me of her health, bringing some trifling presents, with the following note accompanying them.

"The autumnal marigold emits its fragrance and reflects its fresh tints, whilst I bring some trifling articles to repay your kindness, for having, by your deep skill, restored my grand-daughter to health. May your name, sir, be transmitted to posterity for a thousand ages, and may the benefits bestowed last ten thousand years! My whole family join with me in wishing you the enjoyment of happiness, and that you may be permitted, by your extraordinary practice, to assist and protect mankind. I beg you will receive this present with a smile. Yung Yute of Hwa heen, knocks his head and pays his respects."

No. 4016. Extirpation of scirrous breast. Woo She, aged 43, of Whampoa, was introduced by Mō She, to be treated for the same affection, of which she herself had been relieved. Woo She had had a scirrous enlargement of the left breast for three years. It was about the natural size of a full breast of milk. The tumor was well defined, and strictly a local affection. Her constitution was perfect.

On the 1st of November the breast was removed in eight minutes, and the patient in bed in twenty. Her fortitude exceeded all that I have yet witnessed. She scarcely uttered a groan during the extirpation, and before she was removed from the table, clasped her hands, and, with an unaffected smile, cordially thanked the gentlemen who assisted on the occasion. The breast consisted of masses of gelatinous matter, surrounded by dense cartilaginous substance, which, at the base was nearly ossified, quite beyond the power of medicine, *iodine* not excepted, to remove. She experienced comparatively little inconvenience during her recovery. The edges of the wound healed chiefly by the first intention, but there was some suppuration of the parts beneath. An attack of dysentery upon the 10th day impeded the healing a little, but she soon recovered from it, and in about four weeks was discharged perfectly well. The natural amiableness and

cheerfulness of this woman and her little daughter, twelve years old, attracted the attention of many who visited the hospital during her stay. *Surely, natural sweetness of temper exists in China.*

No. 4142. October 23d. Hare lip. Lo Asan, aged 8, of Heäng-shan, a very interesting and intelligent girl, the idol of her wealthy parents, who would not have withheld any moderate sum, had it been necessary, to remedy the unpleasant malformation. The division of the lip and roof of the mouth extended up into the nostril. The operation was successful. The second and third days, she had a considerable fever; as this subsided, the wound healed rapidly and perfectly in ten days. Her friends were greatly delighted, and sent presents of tea and fruits of various kinds, and a valuable crape shawl. These were declined in vain. "They are not for pay, but an expression of gratitude." Four persons were in constant attendance upon this little girl. She was amused by a pack of arithmetical cards, with red and black dots on them, by which she learnt to add and subtract. She answered any question upon these cards, almost instinctively. Four operations for the same defect, have been performed during the term. In two instances, several teeth and a portion of the palate, were removed. In one case the patient was discharged quite well in one week.

No. 4186. Nov. 20th. Steatomatous tumor. Yuen Aking, aged 35, or Kaouyaou, had a tumor on the left side of his neck, originating near the vertebræ, and passing out between the scaleni muscles; it was partially covered by the trapezius. It had attained a troublesome magnitude, nearly spherical, and six inches diameter, and was yearly increasing. November 29th, the tumor was extirpated. A portion of the anterior edge of the trapezius was necessarily removed, and also of the scaleni muscles. The tumor lay between successive layers of muscular fibres and fasciae, which became more indistinct as they approached its centre, several of the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ were exposed, covered only by the tendinous aponeurosis of their appropriate muscles, when the tumor was removed. The wound kindly healed by granulations in five weeks. There was much suppuration from the division of the muscles. The removal of the tumor affects slightly the raising the tip of the shoulder, and the bringing the hand over the head. The patient became quite robust, and left a few days since, with the most unequivocal manifestations of gratitude.

No. 4370. Staphyloma. Yē Maouchang, a youth of 16, had lost his right eye entirely, and had also a staphyloma of the left. A part of the cornea protruded so far as not to be covered with the lids, yet a portion was clear and admitted light. He was introduced by a hong merchant with a particular request, that, if it were possible to benefit him, he might be treated. He was encouraged to expect the eye might be reduced to its natural size and the degree of sight still be retained. With this, he and his friends were satisfied to have the operation performed. The staphylomatous part was removed, the aqueous humor only escaped. The wound soon healed, the eye came to its proper size, and the vision was increased rather than diminished. His uncle, a literary gentleman, remained with him until he was nearly well, and, on leaving, presented two scrolls, on which he had written some account of the case, with a stanza of poetry. The scrolls are about four feet long, and ten inches wide; and the poetry is written in large characters in the middle, perpendicularly, with the explanation on each side of it. The following is a translation, which may be interesting as a specimen of Chinese taste and customs. The comparison between the celestial luminaries, appearing from behind the clouds that had concealed them, and the blind restored gradually to a sense of light, is happy.

“Dr. Parker, of the flowery-flag nation, sailed over the ocean, and came to Canton, with healing medicines. All men feel gratitude towards him. My nephew, Yē Maoushang, had been blind ten years. With a metallic instrument, he opened his eyes, and gradually restored vision. Therefore I have prepared these scrolls to record his deed.

(Signed) Chang Kwōkin of Lingkang.

“The clouds and vapors rolling off,  
Quickly appear the sun and moon.—  
His art’s true badge, the knife, he grasped,  
And therewith op’d the way to sacred light.”

*Death from Epilepsy.* A king, 38 years of age, of Koauyaou, was found nearly dead in the street. He had been in an epileptic fit three hours when I saw him. Many hundreds of his countrymen had seen him, but all ‘passed by on the other side.’ After explaining to the by-standers and one of the police, the nature of the case, and the uncertainty of his recovery, judging from his symptoms, I offered to take him to the hospital, provided his body should be removed without

trouble in the event of his death.' This was acceded to. The usual treatment in similar cases was adopted. The severity of the paroxysm was soon mitigated, and in fourteen hours he had so far recovered his senses that he was able to give intelligent answers. In a short time, some of his friends came and expressed grateful feelings for the care taken of him, but soon left, though requested to remain with the sick man. The next day a brother came, who said he had been subject to these attacks for about a year, and that they usually lasted twelve hours. Upon the second and third days he had some fever; on the fourth and fifth, he was able to walk about the house, and to take congee, and his recovery was expected; but a few hours after my leaving the hospital on the fifth day, he had a relapse and died suddenly. His brother and friends came the next morning, and were grateful for the care bestowed on the deceased. A rude coffin was soon provided, and without change of apparel he was borne to his rest in the grave.

No. 4565. A second instance of death occurred, in the case of a young woman, aged 27. Her own account of herself was briefly as follows: She had not enjoyed good health since the birth of her first child, two years since. More than a year ago she had a small swelling of the size of a duck's egg, just beneath the false ribs, on the right side, and at the same time commenced a curvature of the spine. In May last, an abscess formed in the lumbar region, which burst of itself. The discharge was great at the time, and since. When she came to the hospital, her case appeared hopeless, but her emaciated skin, and the affecting narrative of her sufferings, early bereft of her mother, enlisted my warmest sympathies, and I could not at once extinguish her last hope of recovery. She was told that she might remain a few days, when her case should be fully explained. Shortly the high fever, which she had had daily, subsided; the abscess was attended to; and tonics were administered; and she was gradually improving. But about ten days afterwards, I was called to her, early one morning, when, to my surprise, I found her dead in the arms of her mother. The parent was not aware of the fact, and was told that her daughter had better be laid on the bed. After reminding her that all must die, and that the Supreme Ruler would decide as to the best time, I informed her that her daughter was dead, and requested she would not yield to excessive grief. She commanded her feelings remarkably, and calmly said, her 'destiny is fixed.'

The deceased was a young woman of extraordinary intelligence, and unlike the majority of her sex in China, had read much. She

was a dutiful child, and said that her desire of life was, chiefly, that she might provide for her parent.

The following are a selection of *incurable diseases*, which have been presented at the institution.

No. 3438. May 22d. *Aneurism.* Choo Akwei, a young man 20 years old, of Manchow in Pwanyu, has an aneurism of the suprascapularius and subclavian arteries. It commenced five or six years since. At first, a slight tumefaction, widely diffused over the scapula of the left shoulder, was perceived. The aneurismal tumor is now two feet in circumference, at the base, and eight inches in its smallest transverse diameter. The pulsation is distinct in every part of it. Ignorant of its character, the native physician had applied escharotics, and nothing but the great thickness of the skin on the back, preserved the man from the fatal consequences of so rash an expedient. The rush of blood from under the clavicle is fearful, especially when heard through the stethoscope. The passage of the blood is also very distinct to the touch. Pressure above the clavicle, interrupts the pulsation in the tumor, which becomes sensibly smaller by continuing it a few minutes. It is impossible to determine the extent of the disease. Apparently, it extends along the subclavian till it is lost beneath the sternum. It appears as though this artery were dilated to the diameter of an inch or more. Under these circumstances it has been deemed judicious and humane not to interfere. The patient is of a slender constitution, his pulse is about its natural frequency but irregular, as is also the action of the heart.

No. 4099. October 23d. *Elephantiasis.* Tang Pahe, aged 24, has elephantiasis of the left leg, which, from the knee to the ankle, is nearly of a uniform size, and its average circumference about two feet! The young man enjoys good health, and his only suffering is from its great weight. It is but a few years since it began.

No. 4503. December 18th, a similar case of elephantiasis presented. Wang Teenpwan, 26 years old, a student from Sining, came a journey of 21 days, to ask advice. He had been troubled, some years, with an enlargement of the left leg, which, from the knee to the ankle, was from 2 feet to 30 inches in circumference. The disease in this case seemed to be confined to the integument, and formed a large cylinder, freely inoveable about the muscles and parts beneath. The motions of the leg were perfect.

Several patients with *enlarged spleens*, of a very aggravated character, have appeared. I am inclined to think, that affections of this class

are numerous in China. In some instances the spleen entirely filled the abdomen. Partial benefit has been conferred in a few cases, but the long treatment required under the most favorable circumstances, much exceeds the perseverance of the patient.

*Abdominal tumors.* As the benefit of autopsy cannot be had in China, we cannot speak definitely of this class of diseases, which is most frequent in females. Some of these, also, filled the abdominal cavity, and much distended its parieties.

*Scrofula*, as might be expected from the filthy habits, and improper diet of some of the Chinese, is common, and sometimes exhibits itself here in its most frightful forms, affecting all the glands, the head, and indeed, the whole system, particularly the joints.

No. 4572. December 18th. Fungous haematodes. Tseě Ching-ho, 61 years old, a native of Nanhae, has a fungous haematodes of the left eye and face. Six months since it began with inflammation, and pain of the eye, which soon protruded so as to prevent the closing of the lids. Its expansion over the face now forms a disk six inches by four. There is a similar excrescence starting from the cheek beneath it, just over the antrum. Several others, not yet through the integuments, are starting out of the left cheek, and a small one from the nose.

A few minor operations may be here briefly noticed. Two young women had tumors, pendulous from each ear, in one case half an inch in diameter, and in the other an inch and a half. These were occasioned by heavy metallic earrings. Four or five similar cases have occurred, and the tumors have been removed, without destroying the natural shape of the ear.

A respectable young lady, 18 years old, from the city, had a small tumor in an ulcerated state upon the crown of the head. Unwilling, at that age particularly, to come to the hospital, her father requested me to meet her at the house of a friend, just without the city. She was prevailed upon to have it removed at the hospital. In one week the tumor was quite well.

A second encysted tumor, of the size of a hen's egg, upon a man's head, just above the mastoid process, has been removed; and a third, from a man 46 years old, situated below the left ear, rather deep-seated. There was a fourth case also, a lad, 16 years old, who had a sarcomatous tumor, four inches long, and two broad, attached by a loose peduncle of an inch in diameter, which was situated just below the left ear. These were all removed and the patients speedily discharged.

An unusual number of cases of ascites have presented. Besides the one above named, the following may be noticed.

No. 4173. Lesingyaou, a Tartar, who is connected with the hoppo's office, was relieved of 28 catties of limpid fluid. No. 4270. Lew Ayuen, aged 61, of Taeleih, had between five and six gallons of chocolate-colored fluid in the abdomen. After discharging it, a large and hard tumor was found, apparently originating from the liver. It was not very tender to the touch.

Here I close the review of the institution, during its two years existence. Of the 4575 patients that have been received, many are remembered, as well as their deep solicitude, and that of their friends as they have waited to know their prospects, and their joy when they have been relieved. The recollection of hundreds that will never more see light, has revived the sorrowful sensation previously felt. They were too late. Some of the latter class were just entering upon life; they were in perfect health, but, for the want of timely assistance, the orb of light has been to them early and totally extinguished. There is some mitigation, however, in the reflection, that, whilst various surgical operations have been performed, through the *divine blessing*, *none* have proved fatal; that many young persons have been saved from a life of blindness, and that others have regained the vision actually and (without some kind interposition) forever lost. It has often been delightful to witness parents again enjoying the sight of their children, whose prattlings and blooming countenances had never more greeted their eyes, had not the cataract been thrust aside. From many, those protuberances and incumbrances, which rendered their possessors monsters, and life a burden, have been successfully removed. The cancer, threatening its victim with death, has been once and again extirpated from a mother's bosom. The misplaced, and in some instances large, reservoirs of useless and cumbersome fluid, have been dried up, and health has again smiled upon the previously despondent sister and parent. To these results, the friends and benefactors, who have so promptly sustained the institution, are referred as their best reward, whilst the most grateful acknowledgments are tendered them, in behalf of the thousands whom their charity has benefitted. Especially thanks are due to the medical gentlemen, who have repeatedly and so cheerfully lent their important aid, particularly to Messrs. R. H. Cox, and A. Anderson, who have continued their valuable assistance each week upon the day devoted to operations. And also to William Jardine, esq., who, notwithstanding he has long ceased

from practice, retains all his interest in his former profession, and, even in the pressure of business in one of the largest commercial houses in Canton, has ever found leisure to attend to the calls of suffering humanity. Facts are constantly occurring, which show the increasing confidence of the Chinese in foreign surgery, and the widening extent to which the knowledge of the operations has spread. As illustrative of the former, Howqua, the senior hong merchant, has presented \$300 to the institution; and in proof of the latter, numbers have come journeys of several weeks to avail themselves of its benefit. A district magistrate from the province of Hoopih, in the interior of China, has come a journey of six weeks to be treated for blindness, and is now an inmate of the hospital.

The importance of training young men for the medical profession in China was early felt, and I am happy to state, that three youth, of good promise, of the ages of 16, 17, and 19 years, are now connected with the hospital. They have already made respectable proficiency in the English language, and are of valuable assistance in compounding medicines and administering the prescriptions. The eldest is a responsible and active youth, and besides his tuition, receives \$5 per month wages. Some minor operations upon the eye, as for entropia and pterygium, he has dexterously performed: he has served now more than a year. The second is the farthest advanced, of the three, in his own language, having been designed for a literary life, till the death of his father (who held an office in government), more than a year since, deprived him of the means of pursuing his studies. He is partially sustained by the Morrison Education Society. The third, who is a young man of good talent, is wholly supported by his father, and is to remain at least five years.

I cannot close this report, without adverting to another circumstance, not the least interesting to those who have at heart the best welfare of this empire. I refer to the opportunities constantly presented of exhibiting the spirit and principles of our most holy religion, of frequently pointing out to them the consequences of vice, and of inculcating principles of temperance and morality. Seasons peculiarly favorable occur of showing them the vanity and falsity of idols, and of making them acquainted with the true God. And these advantages will increase, as our knowledge of their language and religion increases, and as we are advanced in their confidence and obligation.









